SAIL FOR VENEZUELA.

They May Inquire Into the Selaure of the Six Refugees from the Red D Steamer Venezuela la the Harbor of La Guayra and Perhaps Protest Against British Aggressions on Venenuelan Territory.

The 4.500-ton cruiser Chicago, with Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker's two-white starred-blue pennant flying at the mizzen, and the big white cruiser Philadelphia left the Navy Yard at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. bound for La Guayra, Venezuela, and under sealed orders. As the largest of the new war ships yet put into commission went under the Brooklyn Bridge at a spail-like speed, so not to run down some of the smaller and more peaceful craft, they attracted a great deal of attention, with their guns run out on the sponsons. The two vessels are nearly of the same tonnage, but the Philadelphia is what is known as a mastless vessel, with two military masts only, and the Chicago has three masts

Late on Saturday night a messenger was despatched from Washington with two large official envelopes containing instructions to Rear Admiral Walker. One of these was a white envelope marked "Immediate," and contained the instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to sea without delay with both the Chicago and the Philadelphia.

The other envelope was a blue one endorsed "State Department, office of the Secretary." and with the caution that it was "personal to Admiral Walker and not to be opened until the cruisers were at sea. The order to go to sea was a surprise to the officers of both vessels, inasmuch as on Saturday night it was officially stated that one of them would probably be sent to Venezuela and the other would go to Newport.

"All hands" were called at daybreak, and after decks had been holystoned and washed down and breakfast eaten, orders were given to get up steam on both vessels, and at 11 o'clock signals were holsted on the Chicago to "get under way and follow the Chicago closely." It was just 11:10 o'clock when the Calcago left her mud bed at the foot of Main street and rounded out into the river, followed, 1,000 feet astern, by the Philadelphia.

Admiral Walker professed his ignorance of the contents of the blue envelope before he sailed, and none of the other officers could throw any absolute light on the subject. One interpretation was that Admiral Walker, after meeting with the Concord and Kearsarge, at La Guayra, was to make an inquiry as to the rights of the British Government in seizing additional territory in Venezuela during the insurrection, and whether in so doing the rights of Americans had been encroached upon, and whether advantage had been taken of the Venezuelans in their time of disunion and weakness. Another interpretation was that Admiral Walker would need the four vessels pending his investigation of the seizure, by order of Gen. Urdanota, of the six refugees on

the Red D steamer Venezuela a few weeks ago. The Chicago is a slower vessel than the Philadelphia, having a record of 15% knots, against 19% knots by the Philadelphia. But both vessels will keep together, and are expected to reach La Guayra about Friday. The batteries of the two vessels are as follows: Chicago-Four 8-inch, eight G-inch, and two

5-inch breech-loading rifles; two 6-pounders and two 2-rounders rapid-firing guns; four 47-millimetre and two 37-millimetre Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and two Gatling guns. Philadelphia - Tweive G-inch breech-loading rifles, four 6-pounders, four 3-pounders, and

two 1-pounders rapid-firing guns; three 37millimetre Hotchkiss revolving cannon, and four Gatting guns.

### ADMIRAL WALKER'S MISSION.

He May Intervene to Prevent England's Absorption of Venezatian Territory. WASHINGTON. Sept. 11.-There are good reasons for believing that the sealed instructions which were to-day delivered to Admiral Walker on board the Chicago intrusted him with a mission more important, perhaps, than any that has been confided to an American naval officer in recent years. The protracted conference which President Harrison held with acting Secretary of State Adee on his recent visit to Washington; the long consultation be tween Secretary of the Navy Tracy and Mr. Adec yesterday, before Admiral Walker's instructions were finally agreed upon; the carefully worded official statement that Admiral Walker "was directed to pursue a vigorous course in dealing with the situation, especially in connection with foreign agree sion." all take on new significance, on supposition, believed to be founded, that Admiral Walker's mission to La Guayra with his squadron will be to proffer the friendly intervention of the United States to the Venezuelan authorities, whoever they may be by the time he arrives out there. for the purpose of preventing the final absorp-

tion of Venezuelan territory by Great Britain. and further, to secure the restoration of the status quo as to boundaries as they existed prior to 1877, and to obtain consent for the submission to arbitration of the question of

submission to arbitration of the question of title to the territory in dispute between the two Governments.

The keynote of the expedition is to be found in the following extract from a despatch addressed to Mr. Blaine before his resignation of the State Department portfolio, by Mr. Peraza, the Venezuela Minister to Washington:

The Hon. Mr. Blaine is aiready awars that agents of the Government of Great British have faken possession, unuly and fortibly, of the port of Barima, at the mount of the Orinoco, which up to that time and the mount of the Orinoco, which up to that time and the mount of the Orinoco, which up to that time and the possession of the America in order to see the vast importance of this argressive step of Great Britain. When a European maritime power has once obtained a foothold at harman it absolutely controls the Orinoco Kiver and its numerous additions. Through that sriery it may penetrate as far as the Rio de is Plata. Venezuela is, thorefore, not the only American republic that is at the mercy of the naval power that greacomrol of the Orinoco River. Cotombia, Fern. Building, Brasil, the Argentine Republic, and Uraguay are likewise as its mercy. This is not a danger which threatens Venezuela sions; it threatens all America, and is, perhaps, more secious than the possession of the Fanama cause, by a European of the Chined Advises to vernment, are now being made by the nations of America to draw closs their farmly bends, to unify their interests and to have one and the same destiny in future. All these aspirations mg the be rendered from the same actions of America to draw closs their farmly bends, to unify their interests and to have one faut the same destiny in future. All these aspirations mg the berendered from the same destiny in future. All these aspirations mg the presence and control in the Orinoco of so armidable a naval power as is oreal from and the productions her broductions her broductions her broductions her broductions.

that river and would carry to the great centres of population her productions her tideas, and her exclusive interests.

Mr. Peraza, on behalf of the Vonezuelan Government, eatnessly and almost nathetically begged the United States Government to interests and the republic from final discretion, and to secure the submission to arbitration of the questions in dispute with the Hritain. The eneroachments which thus cultrinated had been long pursued. On love 28, 1887, the Legislature of Demerars, by direct instigation, as it appears, of the Queen's Proctor and under instructions from the Colonial Office, bassed an act asserting British in Institution over the gold mining district of Caratal, at the headwaters of the Yuruari hiver; and on Dec. 31 of the same year the Governor of British Guiana issued a decree denying the validity of a grant by the Vonezuelan Government for a railroad to Guacipati, a city in the Caratal district, on the ground that it passed "in and over certain territories and lands forming part of the colony of British Guiana."

This assumption was referred to at the time by secretary layard in a despatch to our Minister in London, as one which "necessarily gives rise to grave disquistude and creates an apprehension that the territorial claim does not follow historical traditions or evidence, but is apparently indefinite," and Mr. Bayard authorized Minister Phelps to express to Lord Salisbury "apprehension lest the widening pretensions of British Guiana to possess territory over which venezuelan juriediction has never heretofore been disputed," might not colling the good disposition of the United States to aid in a settlement to give place to a feeling of grave concern."

Nevertheless, the British Colonial authorities lost no time in periecting their usurpation. An armed force was despatched to the Vuruari region and took possession without resistance, the Venezuelan inhabitants barely numbering 100, all the rest of the men at the mines being English. The Venezuelan Minister at this period, who was M

pointedly said:
With these facts before you, your Excellency must be convinced that the British Government in such proceedings follows a preconcerie of plan, with the object of gelining possession in the shortest time possible of the whole of the territory of Venezuelan quisian and of the most important of Southern rivers. Already this movement is no longer concealed under pretented boundary rights, it is no longer confined to the capri-

cious lines mapped out by adventurous engineers upon the charis of that important region, in obedience to the will which pays them. Engined has at last declared unphatically that her rights are without limit, and embrace whatever regions may be suggested to her far as to deny the validity content. She will declare the wild a suggested to the will be suggested to the suggested t

tered, will have no other bounds than the dictates of her own will.

Beturning to his post of duty at Washington Mr. Olavarria again addressed Mr. Bayard on Feb. 20, 1888, as follows:

Disastrous and fatal consequences would ensue for the independence of som hamerica. It under the pretext of a question of som hamerica it, under the pretext of a question of home the pretext of a mere question as the Orinnon. Under the pretext of a mere question ef boundaries, which began on the oanise of the Essequib. We now find ourselves on the verse of losing regions lying more than five degrees away from that vier; and under the same pretext a strick has been made from Cape Nassan to the setsure of the Government of the units of States; but on the supposition that the British Government will continue to regard the case as a simple question of frontiers, and will keep on protesting that she is operating within her territory, it occurs the opportunity suggest to your Excellency that the Orinness and will keep on protesting that she is operating within her territory, it occurs the opportunity suggest to your Excellency that the Orinness and will keep on protesting that she is operating within her territory, it occurs the opportunity suggest to your Excellency that the Orinness and will keep on protesting that she is operating within her territory, it occurs the opportunity suggest to your Excellency that the Orinness of the Green occurrences, to regard the question unioner a different aspect, which will allow of a speedy and definite settlement through the means of its effective intervenition.

The progressive character of British claims

The progressive character of British claims in Vonezuela is shown by a despatch from our Minister there. Mr. Scruggs, dated Caracas, April 25, 1890, in which he says:

large area of territory south and west of the limits hitheric claimed by England as the boundary of her Guinean possessions is creating grave apprehensions here.

It will be remembered that Venezuela has steadily maintained, since 1830, that the Kesequibo Riveris the limit of British possessions. It will be remembered, also, that in the earlier stages of this controversy England claimed only to the Fumaron. Subsequently she extended her claim westward to the sign of Morajuana and southward to the river Guinina. Leter on, taking advantage of the unsettled political consistion of the country, she further extended her claim, frast to the river Barima, and then to Braza Barima, including the fertile island of that delia, and unally southward, up the main channel of the Orineco delia, as far as amacura, the starting point from westward of what is known as the "Chomburg time mitty has England claimed this time as the southern boundary of her colonial possessions. On the contrary, she has more than once explicitly disclaumed any such pretensions. Yet the new not only occupies the entire territory north of this line, but has taken possession of large districts south of it. More than this ahe now lays claim to almost the entire territory north of the Caroni. This includes, of course, the vast territory of Yurnari, wherein are situated the rich and productive gold mines of Caratal and Colloss.

Of course, the Venezuelau Government is not prepared to resist these bold encreachments; otherwise they would hardly be attempted. The dovernment here has been endeavoring for more than its months past to resist these bold encreachments; otherwise they would hardly be attempted. The diovernment here has been endeavoring for more than its months past to resist these bold encreachments; otherwise they would hardly be attempted. The diovernment here has been endeavoring for more than its months past to resist these bid encreachments; otherwise they would hardly be attempted. The invernment here has been endeavoring for more than its

The restoration of diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain has recently been brought about through the good offices of Minister Lincoln, during the closing days of the Sallsbury Government, but there british concession stopped. As our Minister to Venezuela subsequently reported: The vital point in dispute—namely, the command of the great mouth of the Orinoco—is precisely the one which Great Britain now refuses to submit to friendly arbitration."

It may be that with a powerful United States squadron in the harbor of La Guayra, under the command of an Admiral specially instructed to aid and assist to the full extent of his power. Venezuela may be able to ronew the overtures for arbitration to better purpose. Immediately after the consummation of the seizure of Barima the British authorities ordered three war steamers of the Barbadoes squadron—the Bellerophon, the Emerald, and the Partridge—to rendezvous in Demerara waters for the supposed burpose of intimidating Venezuela and securing acquiescence in the scizure. Admiral Walker's three cruisers—the Chicago, the Concord, and the Kearsargo—will offect the British var vessals.

de Chicago, the Concord, and the Kearsargo— ill offset the British war vessels, and just a

#### THIS "HERMIT" LEFT MONEY. Beath of the Old Irishman Who Got His Newspapers Second Hand,

John Henry, whose death at 430 Eighth avenue on Aug. 4 passed unnoticed by the newspapers, left an estate, of the existence of which it seems no one knew but the Rev. Stephen Merritt and Prof. John F. Dietrichsen. with whom Henry had boarded for several years. Henry had for years been called "The Hermit" by acquaintances, and was a man of eccentric habits, with many of the peculiarities of Miser Paine, who died in a Bleecker street garret possessed of a fortune of half a million. Henry was born in Ireland, according to his own story, and as far as can be learned was about 83 years old. He left no heirs, as far as is known, and no friends except Mr. Merritt, who is the executor of his will, and Prof. Dietrichsen, who cared for him in his last days. Two years ago he walked into Mr. Merritt's undertaker shop, on Eighth avenue, and astonished the clergyman by selecting a handsome coffin with silver trimmings. "Put that inside for me," the hermit said,

"I want to be buried in it at Woodlawn." He then made all arrangements for his interment. He was taken sick a few months later, and never again left his bed alive. Henry had lived for six years in a parlor in tricheen's flat. He kept hi in an old leather valise in the parlor, with all sorts of worthless rubbish and old clothes heaped around it. Prof. Districhsen got an heaped around it. Prof. Districhsen got an ashman to remove this eccentric sort of brica-brac after the hermit's death and had the apartment fumigated. The hermit had been confined to his bed there for over a year and a half. Seven doctors had attended him in his last days. The hermit was a six-footer, with gray hair and a venerable appearance. For the last twelve years he had visited the Grand Central Depot daily to collect newspapers left behind on the benches by passengers who were waiting for trains. He had a passion for collecting copies of The Sun. A genuine first number of The Sun was found tucked in the inside pocket of one of his faded old-fashioned coats along with a coupie of bank books. Henry tramped through the storm of "Blizzard Monday," 1887, to the Grand Central Station to collect newspapers as usual. He used to get Prof. Districhsen to read these papers to him siterward. Henry was a man of education, and had an odd fashion of extemnorizing amusing rhymes on subjects referred to in conversations in Prof. Districhsen's home. Executor Merritt has not yet settled up the estate, the value of which is considerable. The terms of the will Henry left have not been made public.

MAY LOWER THE OCEAN RECORD. An Invention That Reduces the Frieties of the Propeller Shaft to a Minimum.

STAMFORD, Sept. 10.-Simon Ingersoll of this town has recently perfected an invention destined to prove of great value to builders of propeller steamboats and steamships who are endeavoring to construct vessels of this kind having great speed. He calls his inven-tion a friction reducer. And the object which he has attempted to attain is to reduce the friction of propeller shafts to a minimum Not long ago Mr. Ingersoll took a voyage in a steamship of the Pacific Mail line. Like all inventors, his curiosity attracted him to the engine room. He found that the shaft of the propeller was very hot and, upon inquiry of the engineer, learned that the heating of the shafts of the modern

and, upon inquiry of the engineer, learned that the heating of the shafts of the modern steamships was one of the great hindrances to the speed of the boat and a source of danger. Mr. Ingersoll knew that the heat was caused by friction, and he immediately thought out the idea for overcoming the trouble. His invention is similar to the hall bearings on hieyeles, which reduce the friction to an imperceptible fraction, but in his reducer, instead of using balls, his bearings are small wheels, through which the shaft runs.

In an experimential trial of the reducer on a small scale, it was found that one-third more speed was attained with the same consumption of coal, and the working of the invention was in every way satisfactory. As soon as some details are arranged the reducer will be placed on a steamship of the Pacific Mail Line for trial. The inventor is enthusiastic over the result of his experiment, and says that, by the use of his reducer, the steamship City of Paris can lower her record between New York and Queenstown at least half a day, if not more, with the use of no more fuel than is at present required. Mr. Ingersoil is 82 years of age. He has spent his days in most important inventions being the Ingersoil rock drill, which was introduced in England with great success.

Tunics of "Celestial" Pattern.

Tunies of "Celestial" Pattern.

The new "tunic" is not unlike the ungainly thing known as a Chinaman's blouse, with broad sleeves and gathered fulness, but metaproposed in lace and silk. Brilliantly decorated with embroidery and galon. falling it graceful conformity to the outlines of a pretty figure and bound in place with a jewelled girdle it takes on an air of grace and elegance and becomes attractive and charming.

The Gold-Mounted Fullman Sleeping cars now in service on the Pennsylvania Rail-road or ligas any previous production of the carbuit d era shill. - Ade.

LANDMARKS AT THE PALISADES. Strange Stories of a House in Which Lord

One of the landmarks on the Hudson River is an old house at the foot of the Palisades. just south of Alpine Landing. It was built more than 150 years ago as an Indian trading station. Subsequently a small pier was built there, and a narrow path was cut, leading to the summit of the Pallsades. The locality was known as Closter Landing until about twenty-

five years ago, when it was changed to Alpine. Not much is known concerning the old house previous to the Revolutionary War. Then an event invested it with historic interest. In the night of the 19th of November, 1776, Lord Cornwallis, the British General, fresh from the victory gained by the King's army at Fort Washington, crossed from the fected a landing at Closter with 6,000 men. Cornwallis made the old house his headquarters, and issued orders to have the rough pathway, leading to the heights above, prepared for the passage of his cannon. The road made for that purpose may be seen now. Part of it is used at the present time by wagons on their way to and from Alpine Landing.



THE OLD HOUSE.

Cornwallis passed the night in the house, and the following day proceeded to execute his design of surprising the American garrison at Fort Lee. His object was frustrated by the untiring vigilance of Washington, who, learning that the British had crossed the Hudson in force, made a hasty retreat toward the Hackensack River.

After the war Closter Landing became a place of considerable importance. Salling vessels on the Hudson made it one of their regular stopping places, and the house was converted into a tavern for the accommodation of the river men. If tradition can be relied upon, many hard characters were among the river men, and their nightly orgies gave the place a bad name. It is said that men were killed in brawls there and that their bodies were thrown into the river. These stories have caused the belief that the house is haunted. The few persons who live near it give it a wide berth after dark; for it is said that at night cries of distress can be heard within, mingled with oaths and the sounds of a struggle. Some say that at midnight on the 19th of November each year the figure of a man, clad in the uniform of a British General, may be seen standing in the doorway of the building. After remaining motionless for some time the figure stalks up the grass-grown roadway, made by Cornwallis for his artillery, and disappears in the gloom. Although no one can be found who has actually seen this anparition, the story of its annual appearance is generally credited.

About seventy-five years ago a Mrs. Carney kept the house as a tavern. It was patronized by rivermen and the laborers who worked in a quarry near by. Quarrelsome men had fights there that were not always bloodless, it is hinted. Moonshiners were running an illicit distillery somewhere in the cliffs back of Closter Landing, and they made the tavern their headquarters. It is probable, therefore, that the dark stories told about the house have some foundation in fact. Whether or not Mrs. Carney purchased her liquor cef the moonshiners is not known. The applejack that she dispensed to her customers at three cents a glass was of a superior quality, however, and so was that made by the moonshiners. Despite the bad reputation of her tavern, Mrs. Carney is remembered favorably. It is said that she was a good-hearted, amiable woman, who tried to do her duty under very trying circumstances. among the river men, and their nightly orgies gave the place a bad name.

circumstances.



· ····· THE STORE.

As it stands to-day, the house is in a fair state of preservation. It was built to withstand the ravages of time. The lower story is of solid masonry, the upper one of wood. The rafters and beams are of hewn timber, and the rafters and beams are of hown timber, and the spaces between the interior and exterior boards of the walls are filled in compactly with a composition made of mud and dried grass. The big room on the ground floor, formerly the tap room, has at one end a large fireplace

a composition made of mud and dried grass. The big room on the ground floor, formerly the tap room, has at one end a large fireplace that opens into a capacious chimney. The rooms above—in one of which Cornwallis slept—are in a cilapidated condition. Some time in the early part of the present century, a small wing was added to the original building, and that is habitable now. Interesting features of the old house are the huge wooden locks on the doors. Although of a very primitive mechanism, they would have withstood the assaults of a battering ram.

A few rods to the northward of the house stands anotherancientstructure—the old store in which the Jersey farmers traded. How old it is no one can say. Fifty years ago a prosperous business was conducted there, but since the Hudson River steamboats stopped landing at Closter the Jersey farmers sought other avenues for their products. It is used now as a storage place by the Milos & Holman Mill Company.

By next spring those two venerable structures will have undorgone a thorough renovation. They have been purchased by a company that intends to open a popular resort at Alpine Landing next summer. On a spacious pier a large pavilion is to be erected, and the old house is to be one of the chief attractions of the resort. The exterior is to be left as it is, with the excertion of some needed repairs. The interior is to be fitted up as a barroom, but it will loss none of its characteristic features by the change. The old fireplace, the rough-hewn rafters, the ponderous doors, with their curious wooden locks, will remain as they are. An old well back of the house will have a rustic well house. The store is to be fitted up as a restaurant or looth. Thus, by passing into new hands these historic landmarks will be preserved for the benefit of future generations.

# Fillal Platy in China.

An incident which throws a curious light upon Chinese filial piety is described by a Kiukinng correspondent of the North China Daily Necs. The writer gives a detailed description of a young Chinese who has taken a vow to watch three years by his mother's tomb. The mother died in November last, and her body was placed in the family tomb, which is on a hillside within plain view of his home. The son camped by the tomb on the day of the funoral, and he has not left it for a single moment since. At first he was without shelter, but neighsince. At first he was without shelter, but neighbors erected a straw hut for him, and others took turns in providing food. His yow provides that he shall not wash himself in three years, nor change his clothing, nor have the straw on which he lier renewed. He spends his whole time in burning incense at the head of the tomb and in saying prayers. If he survives three years he will be provided for for life. The district officials will visit him; he will be the subject of a report to the throne, and the Emperor will summen him to Peking and present to him a board on which his flial virtue will be inscribed.

# To Advertisers.

In pursuance of the policy announced some ime back, to avoid making THE SUN'S Guide to New York bulky with advertisements, it has been decided to stop taking advertisements for the gen eral run of the book. There are still a tem pre-ferred pages to be disposed of. The Guide will be illustrated with tirelve bird's-eye views of New York, and the backs of these double plates, 24 pages, will carry the only display advertising in the body of the book. Some of these have been old, and those who wish to have any of the others should apply at once to the Guide Book Depart-ment of THE NEW YORK SUN. Advertisers will please bear in mind that THE SUN guarantees a first edition of 75,000 copies.

The Pennsylvania Raticond Is the only line that maintains a strictly first-class limited train between New York and Chicago, All other "Limited" express trains are merely initiations of the celebrated Pennsylvania Lamiled.—Ada. SHANGHAIED INTO WEALTH

A VICTIM OF LIVERPOOL JACK COMES HOME WITH FULL POCKETS. He Was Out of Work and Pall Into the

Hands of the Sharper, Who Sent Rim Central America With Forty Others, One of the few men who have survived the climate and experiences of life in Central America, after having been shipped there to die of fever by "Liverpool Jack," arrived in this city yesterday. He is Davis Radskowsky. a Russian, about 30 years old. He tells a queer story of his adventures. Radskowsky is a leather worker by trade, and came to this country about six years ago. He secured employment with a firm in West Thirty-third street, where he used to earn \$25 a week, but in December, 1888, the house failed and Radskowsky found himself without work. He thought that by going down to Castle Garden he might find some one who would secure him employment, as he had done when he first landed. So he went there, and met Liverpool Jack. The latter promised for a fee of \$50 to secure him a place in which he could earn from \$3 to \$4 a day. Badskowsky paid the money, which was almost half of his two years' savings, and Liverpool Jack then told him that a ship was to sail for Central America in two days. The leather worker was to go on her with about forty others, and on arriving at their destination, Jack assured him, he would find lots of work.

Radskowsky told his wife that he was going to Washington to look for a job, and that was the last she heard of him until yesterday. He says that the trip from New York lasted about two weeks, and that he does not remember the name of the port where he landed. It was in the republic of Costa Rica, and there was a railroad starting from the city. He and his companions were to be shipped on this road to

railroad starting from the city. He and his companions were to be shipped on this road to some place inland, where they were to be put to work. The information given to the emigrants was so indefinite, however, that ladskowsky became suspicious and began to ask questions. He got acquainted with one of the railroad employees and asked him what kind of a country he was going to. The latter told him that it was a good country to die in, and that only about one in ten of the laborers who went there ever returned.

Hadskowsky then made up his mind that he did not want to go, but he had no money left and had to get work to live. He and another man started out on foot to walk through the country until they could secure employment. They rambled on for two months until they came to a ranch in Nicaragua, about twenty-five miles from the city of Leon. Here liadskowsky secured employment at \$10 a month, and finally had his salary raised to \$40. He stayed on the ranch a year and a half, and then went to Leon, where he became a waiter in ahotel. He saved enough money from the tips he got to go into business.

Being familiar with the customs of the country, he traded in tobacco and liquors, and soon amassed considerable money, but the climate was too much for him, and a year ago, he was taken ill with a fever that lasted for six

try, he traded in tobacco and liquors, and soon amassed considerable money, but the climate was too much for him and a year ago he was taken ill with a fever that lasted for six months and cost him \$1,500 for doctors' bills. When he recovered he decided to go home. He took a steamer from a port in the United States of Colombia, and arrived here yesterday, having come overland from New Orleans. He denies being very wealthy, but acknowledges that he is well off, while his wife insists that he is a Crusus.

She had given him up for dead long ago, and had taken a back room on the third floor of a Division street tenement. She worked in a cloak factory for \$5 a week, and her two children. August, aged 7, and Samuel, aged 5, were taken care of in the Deborah Nursery at 97 East Broadway. Racskowsky had no trouble in finding his wife on his return. The neighbors were crowding into the small room all day yesterday to congratulate the returned traveller. Radskowsky says that he will get his children out of the protectorate, secure hetter quarters for his family, and then go to work in this city at his old trade.

days! I knew a couple of little girls-foolish

Ah, the French bail was a French ball in those days! I knew a couple of little girls—foolish little girls, you know. French girls."

"Now. Major, if this is to be one of those stories I'll leave you to tell it to your eigar."

"Certainly not, my dear. Nicest little girls in the world, you know, but—well, nice little girls. So I sent a note—I could write a beautiful French note then, you know—saying my friend and I would send a carriage on the night of the ball if they fancied the lark. They liked the idea. Well, I sent some gloves and an order for a couple of foolish little bonnets, and, on the day of the ball, a couple of bouquets, and on the night we sent the carriage. We told them to call for us at the club.—"

"Nice little girls," murmured Mrs. Max to the head of Washington.

"Call for us at about 11. Eleven o'clock came. Nobody called. Twelve—a note. They were very sorry, but a pair of severe head-aches, &c., made the engagement impossible. I confess I did feel rather silly as I passed the notes to my Western Iriend, but he only laughed and said bunceed."

"Buncoed? What does that mean?" Mrs. Max asked.

"Oh, that's Western—a Western idiom, you might say; res. idiom. Well, we went around to the ball, and what do you suppose? There was that rascally Bob with those two girls, and they were carrying my two bouquets in their hands, covered with my four gloves."

was that rascally Bob with those two girls, and they were carrying my two bouquets in their hands, covered with my four gloves." "What did your Western friend say?" Oh, nothing much; he just repeated that Western idiom, 'bunesed. "There was a pause, and Mrs. Max said: "Major Max. I don't think that is a very pice story. The next time Mr. Bob Billings comes to town you need not ask him to dinner." "Certainly not, my dear, if you say so. He'll be in town to-morrow."

"Certainly not, my dear, if you say so. He'll be in town to-morrow."
"Would he feel very bad if we didn't ask him?" Mrs. Max asked after another rause.
"Guess not, Bob has so many invitations, you know."
"Of course I would not want to hart an old friend's feelings." Mrs. Max murmured.
"Well, perhaps wo'd bo ter not have him up." the Major remarked thoughtfully. "Hob ought to have married and settled-long ago."
"If it would appear rudo to slight him—"
"Not at all."
"Silence continued for several minutes, and

"Not at all."

Silence continued for several minutes, and then came a little sob.

What in the world is the matter, my dear." the Major exclaimed.

Mrs. Max dabbed her eyes gently with a very small face handkerchief before she replied:

"I don't see why you want to drive away all our old friends. I think you might have hob up for dinner to-nforrow."

"I will." the Major assented soothingly.

Wouldn't Interfere.

They were two muscular, sun-browned sons of Prin enjoying their schooners of mixed ale in a Third avenue liquor saloon after a hard day's toil. Their mortar-spattered clothing and lime-oaten boots indicated that their calling was that of mason's helpers. They were talking of walking delegates and the possibilities of more strikes in the building trades when a poke-bonneted Salvation Army lassle entered the saloon and importuned its patrons entered the saloon and importuned its patrons to buy the War Cry, the Army's official organ. Approaching Pat and his friend, she thrust a paper between the two and asked:
"Have a War Cry, sir?"

Pat put his half-drained schooner of mixed alon the bar and inquired dryly, "War, is it? Who's the war betune?"
"Hetween God and the devil, sir," promptly replied the paper yender.

The ween God and the devil sir, "promptly replied the paper vendor."

"Sure, then, let'em light it out betune themselves. I'll have nothin' to do wid it," and Paddy resumed his ale and his interrupted conversation with his friend, and the S. A. girl left the place with a full stock of the War Cry.

Suburban Homes

The Central Railroad of New Jersey offers superior at-netions to the homestecker. Four tracks are now in use between New York and bund Broo., protect d by the Automatic Block Signal aystem.
The country is rap.dey filing up, and improvements are extended in every direction. The ratiroad fares are low, the annual commutation rate being scarcely more than the fare on the elevated bialien in New York, foot of Liberty street,-Ade,

SWINBURNE ISLAND'S HERO HERMIT. Young Dr. Byron's Experience with Yellow Fever, Cholern, and Leprosy.

Dr. John M. Byron of this city, who went to Swinburne Island with the intention of living among the cholera patients there and studying the disease, is not yet 33 years old, but is scknowledged to be one of the most eminent bacteriologists of the country. He is a Peru-vian and has been in America only five years. He studied medicine at Lima and got his degree there when he was scarcely more than a boy. Dr. Byron afterward got certificates in several European countries, where he studied and practised. Dr. Byron is a handsome man of modest

bearing and a disposition which makes him many friends. He is of medium height and rather slender, and he holds himself erect His complexion is as dark as an Italian's, and his hair, moustache, and eyes are black. He speaks English perfectly so far as the idlom s concerned, but he has a trifling Southern accent, just sufficient to betray his foreign birth. He also speaks German, French, and Italian. His Italian is better than his English. He lived and practised in Naples for three years, and his wife is an Italian.
Dr. Byron made bacteriology his specialty very early in his career. He became interested

in it while at the university in Lima, and sought opportunities to study diseases originating in bacteria. While he remained in South America he had many opportunities to investigate yellow fever. During one epi-



demic he was in entire charge of several large hospitals devoted to yellow fever patients. From Lima he went to Havana to study mularial fevers there. An epidemic of vellow fever broke out soon after he arrived, and the Havana authorities put the yellew fever hospital under his care. He was not 24 years old then. He used his opportunities to make a close study of the disease, and eventually caught it himself. Dr. Byron was in Havana when the dreadful plague of cholera visited the island in 1884. This was a rare opportunity for the young bacteriologist, and he

of Colombia, and arrived here yesterday, having come overland from New Circians. He denies being very wealthy, but acknowledges that he is well off. While his wile insists that he is a Circians. Him up for dead long ago, and he had taken a back room on the third floor of Division street tenement. She worked in a cloak factory for \$50 a week, and her two children. August, aged 7, and Samuel, aged 5 wore taken care of in the Deboran Nursery at 17 East Brondway. Backowsky had no trouble in finding his wife on his return. The mild day yesterday to congratulate the returned traveller. Radskowsky says that he will get traveller. Radskowsky says that he will get this children out of the protectorate, secure heter quarters for his family, and then go to work in this city at his old trade.

\*\*BUNCOED BY BOB.\*\*

The Major's Story of His Old Friend was Disquienting at First.

"Bob Billings—you've heard me speak of Bob of our class?" Major Max began, seeing that Mrs. Max was in a receptive mood, in dicated by the fact that she was trying to make a raisin incrust itself with rubles in a glass of champagne.

Mrs. Max gave the raisin a little dab with the head of Washington on her souvenir coffee spoon and answered:

"I know all about Bob Billings; I think he is a bai man."

"Bad! Not a bit bad. Why, he can take a five-bar fence as easy as a three-finger cock-tail. But Bob is checky! Fill admit that. This was what I was going to tell you about, It was before we were married, I hope."

"Really, Major. I don't know." Mrs. Max said, dipping out the raisin and eating it. "I was before we were married, I hope."

"Really, Major. I don't know." Mrs. Max said, dipping out the raisin and eating it. "I was before we were married, I hope."

"Well, rather. I had a friend here from the West and wanted to show him the French bail. West and wanted to show him the French bail. Hope."

"Well, rather. I had a friend here from the West and wanted to show him the French bail. Hope."

"Well, rather. I had a friend here from the West and wanted to

yet, and says he is in no hurry to get into type. But he has read many papers upon his experiments, and their results before medical associations, and has often lectured upon these subjects.

The present opportunity to study cholera was too good a thing to lose. Since he last studied cholera in Havana Dr. Byron had grown much in experience, and the scientific knowledge of cholera has also advanced since then. He decided to go right into the disease and make as exhaustive a study of it as possible. He asked the trustees of the New York Dispensary for a leave of absence, and they granted him two weeks. As soon as he had completed his hacteriological examination of the steerage hedding of the Moravin, Dr. Byron went to Swinburns Island and announced that he is going to stay there among the cholera patients as long as the plague lasts, if he is there a year. Dr. Byron generally does what he says he will, and so the trustees of the New York Dispensary are a little disturbed about their Italian patients. Dr. Byron's leave of absence is up to-day, but it is not likely that he will come back. Meantime the trustees have heard nothing from him. They will probably hold a meeting and extend his leave.

#### GIME STOCKING IN LOUISIANA. After Repeated Fallures the English Phone aut is Made to Thrive.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.-Mr. John A. Morris of New York, who has one of the finest places in Tangipahoa parish, La., known as Retreat," and covering many thousand acres. started four or five years ago to make it an ideal shooting place. His idea was to stock it with English rabbits and and pheasants, to fill the large number of ponds the place contains with trout and other game fish, so that his friends from New Orleans could go there with rod or gun to enjoy themselves. When Mr. Morris imported his English rabbits some years ago and turned them loose, his action raised a vigorous protest from the farmers in the neighborhood, who had heard how a simtar importation of British rabbits into Australia had brought a plague on that country and cost its farmers millions of dollars, and an attempt was even made to stop the shipment on the ground that the rabbit was a dangerous pest, However, they were imported and turned loose, and so als, were a large number of the English pheasant.

The Tangipahon farmers have had no reason to complain, however, for the rabbits and pheasants both proved a failure. Mr. Morris sient a great deal of money on his pheasantry, but without accomplishing anything. The young birds apparently did not like Louisiana scenery, for they ran into holes as soof as they were hatched and died there. After experimenting for years, and when the project was almost given up, the plan was adopted this year of setting the locasing them with the other poultry and then turning them loose in the woods. The plan has proved a perfect success, for the pheasants are now being turned out in large numbers, and at the present rate of progress Louisiana will have by this fail pheasant covers, not as large, it is true, as some of those in England, but enough to give plenty of sport and promising good returns in time. Mr. Morris, after long effort, has succeeded in acclimating the obsessant here, and it now seems to do as well in Louisiana as in England. and cost its farmers millions of dollars, and

New Colors Wi h High-flows Names.]

The new colors have odd names but little The new colors have odd names but little suggestive of the tints they represent. Three of the new reds are "Roi," "Primrose," and "Francis I." "Angelique" is tenderly expressive of palest apple green. "Pygmailon and "Diarela" are both browns. "Trianon" conveys the republican idea of crushed strawlerry. "Paridis" is a brilliant yellow, "Eminence" a reddish purple, and "Argent," "Nickel," and "Platina" belong to the family of grays.

Kingston-Yes, Kingston was beaten twice this year under a mile; once by Vestibule, at five furiones, and again by Correction, at three-quarters of a mile.

HELYN DEFEATS THE PATHFINDER. An Exciting Yacht Race in the Great Sout

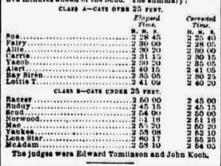
Every man, woman, and child in the towns of Ba shore and Islip, on the Great South Bay, Long Island were apparently interested in the match race between the sloop yachts Helyn, on the Bay Ebore, and the Pathfinder of Islip, which occurred yesterday after-noon over a fitten-mile triangular course in the bay, President Thomas P. Riley of the Grent Arcadia Athetic Association was the backer of the Helyn and William R. Stellingsworth of lalip placed the money up on the Pathfinder.

The match grew out of a discussion over the relative merits of the boats in the bay, and, although his hoat had never been used for anything but pleasure, tominodors Rileytook what was popularly supposed to be the "bot end" of the bargain in backing the Reisyn.

Passing the Dominay House buoy on Fire Island the Pathfinder sent aloft her jubicpessi, but, like the crack of a rifle, anap went the topmast, and from this out it was a procession, with the mourners in the Pathfinder.

Regatta of the Ocean Yacht Club. The annual fall regatts of the Ocean Vacht Clab a

curred yesterday morning in Jamaica Bay off Ham-mel's Station, Rockaway Beach, and to say that it was a success would be putting it mildly, indeed. The sixteen catrigged yachts made excellent time The sixteen carrigged yachts made excellent time over the team file triangular course. In class A the Sue finished first, closely followed by the Pairy. The Allie was a poor third. The Raczer, in class B, finished fitteen seconds abead of the Raddy, which was nearly five minutes ahead of the Scud. The summary:



Eighth Annual Race of the Yorkville Yacht

Club. The Yerkville Yacht Club held their eighth annua regatta yesterday. The course was from the club house at 188th street to Stepping Stone Lighthouse and return. There was a strong breeze, and everything went well for the success of the regatts. The tug Mutual followed the fleet, and had all it could do in reacuing the sailors of the yachte Tip Top, Maud M. and Pride. The Mand M. capetzed off Timmons Point and Fride. In a Madd M. capsused off Timmons Points after about five miles of the course had been gone over. The Tip Top was more unfortunate as she had her race won, but went over just after passing Stepping Stone Light.

The success of the regatta is due much to the untiring efforts of Commodore U. A. Wright, who managed things. Following is a summary of the race:

CLASS A-SLOOPS AND YAWLS 28 PERT AND OVER.

	Name. I ength.	Time H. M. B.	IVMA.				
,	Charles Welde		B 37 52 Did not finish.				
,	CLASS B-SLOOPS AND TAWLS UNDER 28 PERT.						
	Mamie Fox	4 09 06	4 09 06				
	CLASS C-OPEN JIB AND MAINSA	100000000000000000000000000000000000000					
	Crgnes	S 24 21 Capsized					
i	CLASS D-OPEN JIB AND MAINSAI		7. 5110-52				
l	Zetus	8 20 80 8 20 16	8 19 50 8 20 16				
۰	CLASS B-OPEN JIB AND MAINSAIL						
•	Regina	4 05 20 4 15 20 Capsized	4 01 10				
٠	CLASS F-OPEN CAT BOATS OVER 24 FEET.						
	Jessie	Did not f					
	CLASS G-OPEN CAT BOATS 20 to 24 FEET.						
	Sunol     23 03       Tyrant     28 04       Ellen R     22 02       Pride     21 07	8 48 46 4 02 48 4 08 40 Capstand.	8 48 81 4 02 48 4 08 80				
	CLASS N-OPEN CAT BOATS 1	7 to 20 PKET					
	Anglesey 19 10 H. C. Miner 19 10 Dawn 19 09	8 47 07 8 47 54 4 12 08	8 47 07 8 47 64 4 12 18				
	CLASS 1-OPEN CATBOATS 17 P	TEST AND UN	DER.				
	Tenny 16 00 Tramp 16 04 Pauline 15 00 Stranger 16 00	8 42 30 8 40 86 8 64 09 4 24 40	8 42 25 8 49 86 8 52 14 4 24 85				
ı	CLASS J-CABIN CATBOATS 23 FEET AND OVER						
	Truent	8 48 58	B 47 48				
	CLASS E-CABIN CATROATS U						
	Venus	4 31 25 4 46 17	4 11 10 4 81 25 4 40 17				
			TO THE WATER OF				

The Hudson River Yacht Club Regatta. The Hudson River Yacht Club held their annual fairegatta yesterday afternoon on the Hudson River There was a large entry list, and some twenty-five yachts started in the various classes. The course for classes A, B, C, and D was a sixteen-mile triangular one, while classes E and F salled over an eight-mile course. The starting line for all classes was from a stake boat anchored off the club house at the foot of West Ninety-second street. There was a fine easterly breeze blowing all day, and the yachts made fast time over the course. The winners were:

Class A.-J. E. Drew's Lottic; time. I hour 87 minutes 10 seconds. Class B.-C. Rothman's J. T. Corlett time, 1 hour 56 minutes 80 seconds. Class C.-F. M. Randall's Water Witch; time, 2 hours 11 minutes 60 seconds.

Class D.-William Arsett's Frank Oliver; time, 2 hours 25 minutes. Class E.-M. Nicholas's C. T. Willigt time, 1 hour 11 minutes. Class P.-J. Eurstheimer's Little Dean; time, 1 hour 15 minutes 50 seconds.

The prizes, which were quite valuable, consisted of clocks, pennants, and silverware. The Regatia Committee were Frank Oliver, L. F. Guillame, E. Bridgs, James McLean, J. A. Toplich, and B. F. Wayland. stake boat anchored off the club house at the foot of

In a piping southwest breeze the annual regatta of the Amphion Yacht Cinb of Canarsie occurred yester-day afternoon off that place in Jamaica Bay. After an exciting race of five miles the yachts finished in the order named: Klam, H. Henna, Viola, Busy Bea, and Alice.

Owing to a foul committed by the Captain, the Klam
was disquisited and the race was given to the H.
Heona. The Unknown Ripple, and Americas ali mer
with disaster in the shape of collisions, thereby putting them out of the race. The judges were Mesera.
Thomas Kline and William Kernard.

Nantling Oardmen Row Wall

Some of the prettiest rowing ever witnessed in the waters around Bay Ridge occurred on Saturday after Boat Ciub was decided. It was a very successful event, and was an honor to the organization and its members In Class B, junior single gigs, Dr. George V, Rockwell, E. J. Hubbard, J. A. Davidson, John Thompson, L. Zimmer, M. Wade, and Ernest Hopkinson started. The latter won in 5 minutes 50 seconds. Class A, junior single gigs, brought out C. Pennington and II. K. Cushing, Jr. Cushing won in 5 minutes 55 seconds. and H. K. Cushing, Jr. Cushing won in 6 minutes 35 seconds.

In senior single gigs, W. A. Kirkland, Dan 6. Voorhees, and Frederick Hilliam started. Hilliams won in 5 minutes 23 seconds. Owing to a foul the junior double gig race was deferred until another date.

In the senior double gig race, the crew composed of W. H. Whitter, bow, and Arthur Frentiss, stroks, won to H. H. Cushing, R. T. Briggs, J. D. Phillips, stroke, bow H. K. Cushing, R. T. Briggs, J. D. Phillips, seron, bow H. K. Cushing, R. T. Briggs, J. D. Phillips, seron, bow H. K. Cushing, R. T. Briggs, J. D. Phillips, seron, bow J. M. Griffith, coxawain.

The senior four-oared gig race was won by C. Penningion, bow, James F. O'Connor, J. Schollenberg, W. A. Kirkland, stroke, and M. Schellenberg, Coxawain.

The cight-wared barge race was captured after a great stringtle by W. R. Crouch, bow: W. H. Smith, Joseph Scrahfon, John Thompson, A. H. Reckwith, H. E. Du Hois, Tr., Ed. Denhert, W. A. Kirkland, stroke, and H. &. Cushing, Jr., coxawain.

Knew When to Stop. A farmer in Greene county, Pennsylvania, hired as his assistant during a busy season a recent importation from the Kimeraid laie.

The young man was engaged one evening and as the breakfast table next morning his employer said:

"Well, Pat, have you had enough breakfast!"

Of have, sort, "replied Pat.

Then now pitch in and eat your dinner," said the farmer, "for we are going to work to-day at the far end of the farm, and we won't have time to come to the house to eat dinner."

I'st resumed his saiting, and when he atopped his employers you had enough dinner!"

"Yes, you had enough dinner!"

"Yes, you had enough dinner!"

"Yes, orr,"
"Yes, orr,"
"Yes, orr,"
"Well, we must put in a good long day to day. So you had better set your supper, too, before we start."
Put went to work again at the estables, and maily laid down his knife and fork.
"Had enough supper!" asked the farmer.
"Yes."
"Then now we will go to work."
"Then now we will go to work,"
"Yes."

orise.
"Of course," replied his employer,
"Oh, no," replied his, susking his head, "Where I sim from we never wurruk after supper, surr." Would Have It Accurate.

The man was unconstitute, breathing heavily, and his half-closed eyes had a glassy star.

Yes, and the physician who had been hastily called in, "he must have blown out the gas. The man on the chiefe appeal his eyes and looked with stern represent at the dictor.

The start is and the physician who had been hastily called in, "he must have blown out the gas. The start is the dictor. The start is a said feebly. "I wish it to be clearly understood has and feebly." I wish it to be clearly understood has a land to bow out the gas. This wout the flame." And the homeless wanderer from Boston is psed again ato unconsciousness. CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in 1816. Assets Jan. 1, 1892 .... \$59,738,479 95

Surplus (by State reports) exceeds...... 6,650,000 00 Has paid to claimants ...... 151,650,761 82 Management expenses for 46 years, only 5.56 per cent, of income.

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent. For New York City and New Jersey. KILLED FOR BEING NOISY,

MURDER IN A BILLIARD ROOM EN BROOKLYN'S COLORED QUARTER,

Howe Disturbed the Players and the White

Proprietor Shot Him When He Refused to be Quieted-The Murderer Arrested. Another murder, the fifth within a week in the negro quarter of Brooklyn, occurred late yesterday afternoon. George Archibald, proprietor of a billiard room on the second floor of 181 Myrtle avenue, is the murderer, and it was in his place that the killing was done. The victim was Richard Howe, colored, aged 29 years, who lived with his mother at 277 St. Mark's avenue. Howe entered the place while a game was in progress. He was under the influence of liquor and became so obnoxious that one of the players appealed to the pro-prietor, who told Howe that he must keep quiet or get out. Howe made an insulting

reply, and Archibald moved toward him with the intention of ejecting him.

When Archibald was about three feet away from the billiard table Howe picked up a ball and threw it at him. He dodged the missile. and, drawing a revolver, fired three shots, all of which took effect in Howe's breast in the region of the heart. The wounds were very close together, showing that the murderer was a good shot and that his aim was steady. Policeman John Fox of the Adams street station heard the shots. He ran up stairs and found Archibald standing over the body of his victim still holding the pistol. He made no

victim still holding the pistol. He made no attempt to escape. Howe was dead. The murderer was taken to the Adams street station and locked up.

Archibaid, who is a white man, 31 years old, moved to Brocklyn from this city about six months ago. His place was a rendezvous for the tough colored people of the neighborhood. No liquer was sold on the premises, so far as is known, but the patrons used to congregate there every Sunday and gamble at cards and billiards. Howe was a frequent visitor of the place.

The prisoner made this statement last night: "Howe raised trouble in the place, and had done so before, and when I went to put him out he threw a billiard ball at me. I then sent my boy out for a policeman, but flowe was about to renew his attack on me, and I drew my revolver and fired, because I feared he would kill me. I did not fire to hit him, and did not know that I did until he fell and the policeman came running in and arrested me."

Archibald will be arraigned in the Adams Street Court before Judge Walsh this morning.

SHARP PLAYING IN THE COURTS. Champion Casey Takes a Hand and in Benten.

The presence of Phil Casey and other well-known players made it particularly lively in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Handball Club's court yesterday. The champion looked rugged and well, but was not in the very best playing humor, consequently he and his am-bitious partner. Major John Carlos Carmody, were knocked out in three rounds. It was a scientific strug, gle, however, interspersed with sovere service and hard hitting. The lovers gained a little distinction by scor-ing the most aces. The surprising result of the day was the downfall of those two clever experia, John Malcolm and Patrick Barrett, at the hands of Dr. Phil Smith and John Delaney. The latter put up a remarkably strong game, and Dr. Smith's service was of the ably strong game, and Dr. Smith's service was of the most destructive kind. He started off in the first game and scored sixteen consecutive aces with John Majcolm in the outer court. The second game was also a walkover for the Doctor and his partner, but the third game was more evenly contested, there being but two aces separating the teams.

Another interesting match was between the champion New York team, P. Barrett and Hugh Glibooly, against John McKevoy and John Delaney. Four games were played, but it was only during the finish of the match that the stringgle became interesting. The results of the day were:

J. Malcolm and Dr. Smith 21 13 21 85 P. Casey and J. Carmody 19 21 19 68 Dr. Smith and J. Delaney 21 21 21 63 J. Malcolm and P. Barrett 2 6 10-27 J. Delancy and J. McEvor 21 21 17 21 80 P. Barrett and H. Gilhooly 6 9 21 17 63 

There was considerable playing at the veteran course on Saturday, and many surprises were recorded. The leading feature of the day was an exhibition game between William Courtney and Tom Sinnott against sohnny Grady and Feter Connoily. The latter improved over their playing of the previous week, and scored a clever viotory. Another match in which much interest was manifested was between Dennie Riordan and John Powers against Feter Connoily and Mike Stanton. The latter were just getting the gauge of their opponents when the latter made a leaser's kiek and left the court. The results of the playing were:

J. Grady and F. Connoily. Patrick Mitchell 21 15 21-67
Prank Jackson 17 21 18-86 Paddy Weish.\_\_\_\_\_\_21 10 21-59 Bob Frost.\_\_\_\_\_17 21 15-58

Their two defeats of the past week left the Paterson Club in last place in the Metropolitan League race for the championship of New York, and they will now have to play off with Newark for their position in the first section next year, M. R. Cobb again heads the batting list this being the third consecutive year in which he has carried off the prize. The bowling averages have not yet been made up, but it is generally up derstood that C. H. Ellis of the New Jersey A. C. is in the lead, with half a dozen men bunched for second place. Only one more game remains to be played, the Harlem and South Brooklyn clubs meeting next Satur-day. The records:

Ŋ	PIRST I	PCTION	٠.				
	Played,   Berkeley		Lord.	Drawn.	.777 .625 .571		
	Paterson 10	3	7	ő	.300		
	SECOND SECTION.						
	Newark	117	10000000	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	,918 ,588 ,545 ,545 ,454 ,200 ,181		
	BATTING AVERAGES-PIRST SECTION.						
		n'g.	Not in	et an 'g. Rans	Are		

# R. Cobb, Berkeley 110;
H. N. Townsent, Staten Island 10
A. Gunn, N. J. A. C. 10
S. H. Marton, Staten Island, S. P. & Green, Brookly 6
Mart Manhatian 8
H. E. Jachon, Herkeley 8
W. Mattock, Paterson 10
H. Anattock, Paterson 10
H. Anattock, Paterson 10 F. W. Stiles, N. J. A. C. J. Rose, Mathatan T. T. J. Prendercast, Manh T. 10 H. Heims, Procklyn 11 I. S. SWalker, Jr. Staten is id. 7 F. T. Short, Staten is id. 7 H. A. Young, N. J. A. C. S. A. Brown, Brooklyn 11 I. C. G. Turner, N. J. A. C. S. F. F. G. Payne, Berkeley, 10 E. C. Blozsom, Manhattan, 10 BREOND SECT.

F. W. Stratford, New York. B.
A. H. Stratford, New work. 14
T. Gilbert, New ark. 14
W. Tanzer, Sons of St. George, 12
W. O. Wilkinson, Harlean. 6
J. Morrisey, Newark. B.
J. Stansfield, New ark. 11
J. Pedow. Harlem. 10
W. Hammond, Sons of St.
George. SECOND SECTION 

\*Not out.
The return game between the Irish Eleven and Fitten of New Angiand ended on Naturday in the complete reteres of the first game, the Irishmen winning with five wickets in spars. They found the Lowell gradies of the controller of good scoring, and, notwither the controller of the first make the fi .Nut out.

New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club.

The regular weekly shoot for the gold and silver med-The regular weekly shoot for the gold and sliver med-als of the New Ulrecht Rod and Gun Glub to ik place on Saturday at Woodharn Park. Three tied, with the score of Liout of 20, and as two were previous winners. C. W. Jones 10, and the triphy. The score 10, Descon, 15, W. F. Syses, C. R. R. Street, 131, D. Bennett, 12, U. W. Jones, I., Dr. Shielda, S. A. Hegelmat, 15, Eweepstake Shoot, Miss and Onto-11, R. Street, 11; C. W. Jones, 11; W. F. Sykes, 10; C. A. Sykes, 10; Dr. Shielda, 5, D. Bennett, 9.

Shooting Fixtures of the Week.

Monday-Kings County Gen Club, targets, Dexter Pars Tuesday—North Side Gun Club, live birds, Queens County Driving Park, Makesth; Long Island Sports man a Club, targets, leaser Park, Long Island Sports Welnessiay—Copey Joned Red and Gnn Club, live birds, Womans, Park Park Way Rod and Gun Club, live birds, at lease Park, Park Way Rod and Gun Club, Thursday, New York terman Gun Club, live birds, at Poster Law.

ork City and New Jersey.

1 Wall St., New York City.

1 Wall St., New York City.